

# **RACIAL DISPROPORTIONALITY/OVERREPRESENTATION IN THE CHILD WELFARE AND JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEMS**

## **Annotated Bibliography/Resource List**

### **Child Welfare:**

**African American Disparity Advisory Committee, Minnesota Department of Human Services. (2005). *African American comparative case review study report*. St. Paul, MN: Minnesota Department of Human Services.**

**Retrieved from <http://edocs.dhs.state.mn.us/lfserver/Legacy/DHS-4575-ENG>**

In a study of neglect cases in four Minnesota counties, few differences were found between cases involving African American and Caucasian children in terms of services and outcomes; however, findings suggest disproportionality in reporting and possibly in screening cases and in the wait for adoption.

In the study of neglect cases, differential treatment occurred at the point at which a worker would determine whether or not an investigation was warranted. For example, in cases in which maternal drug abuse was involved, the case was more likely to be investigated when the child was African American.

**Bass, S., Shields, M.K., Behrman, R.E. (2004). *Children, families, and foster care: Analysis and recommendations*. *The Future of Children*, 14(1), 5-29. Retrieved from [http://www.futureofchildren.org/pubs-info2825/pubs-info\\_show.htm?doc\\_id=209538](http://www.futureofchildren.org/pubs-info2825/pubs-info_show.htm?doc_id=209538)**

As of 2004, 33% of the children in the U.S. under 18 were children of color, but this group made up 55% of the children in foster care. Children of color are clearly overrepresented in the child welfare system. While higher poverty rates among children of color plays a role in this overrepresentation, differential treatment within the foster care system also contributes to this problem. Children of color receive fewer services and often remain in foster care longer. Case workers and foster care families must be sensitive to cultural differences by overcoming language barriers and helping the child to form a racial identity.

**Bowser, B.P., Jones, T. (2004). *Understanding the over-representation of African Americans in the child welfare system*. Hayward Hills, CA: Urban Institute at California State University Hayward. Retrieved from [http://class.csueastbay.edu/faculty/bbowser/sf\\_report2.doc](http://class.csueastbay.edu/faculty/bbowser/sf_report2.doc)**

This report, which examined the causes of disproportionate numbers of African Americans in the child welfare system, concluded that the over-representation of this group is due to social factors and problems within the welfare system. African American families are more likely to be impoverished, connecting them closely with the child welfare system. This closer observance of behavior makes these families more likely to be petitioned by a case worker for entry into foster care. Once inside the foster care system, African American children stay for a longer period of time than other children.

Solutions to this growing problem must address issues involving single-parent families and social inequalities in a community context in order to be successful.

**Dougherty, S. (2003). *Mitigating the effects of racial/ethnic disproportionality.***

**Seattle, WA: Casey Family Programs. Retrieved from**

**<http://www.casey.org/Resources/Archive/Publications/MitigatingDisproportionality.htm>**

Details practices that potentially resolve the disproportionality problem faced among many races. Such practices are family group conferencing, placement with relatives, diligent recruitment and maintaining family connections. Diligent recruitment incorporates targeting communities, using child specific recruitment efforts and making decisions in teams.

**Chibnall, Dutch, Jones-Harden, Brown, & Gourdine. (2003). *Children of color in the child welfare system: perspectives from the child welfare community.***

**Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services,**

**Children's Bureau, Administration for Children and Families.**

**Retrieved from**

**<http://nccanch.acf.hhs.gov/pubs/otherpubs/children/index.cfm#skip>**

Article answers the following goals:

- “To gain insight into the issue of over-representation (or racial disproportionality) from the perspective of the child welfare community, including agency administrators, supervisors, and direct service workers
- To describe the strategies child welfare and child-welfare serving agencies use to meet the needs of children and families of color in the child welfare system” (executive summary).

**Morton, T.D. (1999). *The increasing colorization of America's child welfare system.***

***The overrepresentation of African-American children. Policy & Practice of Public Health Services, 57(4), 23-30. (Available through***

**<http://www.inspire.net>)**

A difference in child maltreatment, foster care placement and mortality exists between African-Americans and Caucasians. The total U.S. child population consisted of 15% African-Americans and 66% Caucasians in 1995 (the other 19% are not specified in article). While African-Americans only comprised 15% of the US child population, they accounted for 41% of the child welfare system and 49% of foster care and group care during the same year. Of the deaths resulting from child abuse or neglect, 40% of the deaths are African-American. In contrast, Caucasian children account for 46 percent of the child welfare population, 36 percent of the children in out-of-home care, and 52 percent of the child fatality cases. As shown, African-Americans are overrepresented in the welfare system. Multiple factors contribute to the variance in child maltreatment – income, flawed NIS-3 research, higher rates of African-Americans reported; African-Americans referrals investigated at higher rates and decisional bias in allegation determination.

**National Child Welfare Resource Center for Family-Centered Practice. (2003). The color of mental health in child welfare. *Best Practice/Next Practice*, Summer 2003, 26-28. Retrieved from <http://www.cwresource.org/publications.htm>**

This article addresses the need for mental health services. It emphasizes disparities in the mental health realm while identifying common barriers. The article also lists 12 steps to lessen disproportionality in child welfare.

**Roberts, D.E. (2002). *Racial disproportionality in the U.S. child welfare system: Documentation, research on causes, and promising practices*. Baltimore, MD: The Annie E. Casey Foundation. [http://www.aecf.org/tarc/priority/respect/working\\_paper\\_4.pdf](http://www.aecf.org/tarc/priority/respect/working_paper_4.pdf)**

This report seeks to identify the causes and possible solutions for the overrepresentation of children of color in the child welfare system. This overrepresentation may be due to social factors outside of the welfare system, such as higher poverty rates. On the other hand, children of color may be receiving inferior treatment from child protective services. They are more likely to be placed in foster care to begin with, they remain in foster care longer, and they are less likely to either return to their previous home or to be adopted. Some states are implementing programs which promote family preservation or family group decision making (FGDM), both of which encourage family involvement in the child welfare system.

**Wiebush, R. Freitag, R., & Baird, C. (2001). Preventing delinquency through improved child protection services. *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*. Retrieved from <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojdp/187759.pdf>**

Describes the link between childhood maltreatment and juvenile and adult offending behavior, and details the role of child protective services' prevention efforts on delinquency prevention and intervention.

**Center for the Study of Social Welfare:  
(2004). Fact sheet 1 – Basic facts on disproportionate representation of African Americans in the foster care system. *The race + child welfare project*. Center for the Study of Social Welfare. Retrieved from <http://www.cssp.org/uploadFiles/factSheet1.pdf>**

The report displays facts on the disproportionate representation of African-Americans in the foster care system by states. African-Americans living in Indiana are at an extreme disproportion in the foster care system.

**(2004). Fact sheet 2 – State-by-state statistical profile of racial over-representation in foster care. *The race + child welfare project*. Center for the Study of Social Welfare. Retrieved from <http://www.cssp.org/uploadFiles/statORFactSheet2.pdf>**

Researchers classify states into four categories, comparable representation, moderate disproportion, high disproportion and extreme disproportion, based upon over-representation of African-Americans in the foster care system.

**The Race Matters Consortium:**

The Race Matters Consortium, Children and Family Research Center at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign displays their works in progress on their website located at <http://www.racemattersconsortium.org/whopapers.htm>. As of September 8, 2005, the displayed papers are:

**Derezotes, D.M., & Hill, R.B. Examining the disproportionate representation of children of color in the child welfare system. Retrieved from**  
<http://www.racemattersconsortium.org/docs/whopaper3.pdf>

The article explores the causes of and risk factors for disproportionality in racial differentials related to child maltreatment and exit for care, research implications, policy implications, practice implications and action implications, at individual, family, community, state and federal levels.

**Freundlich, M. Developing a framework for analysis of key issues influencing disproportionality in the child welfare system: Examining federal policies. Retrieved from**  
<http://www.racemattersconsortium.org/docs/whopaper1.pdf>

The paper describes federal policies and their implications in racial and ethnic disproportionality; specifically policy, practice and research implications, as well as social marketing and public education considerations.

**Freundlich, M. An Overview of the Multi-Ethnic Placement Act as amended by the Inter-Ethnic Placement Act. Retrieved from**  
<http://www.racemattersconsortium.org/docs/whopaper2.pdf>

The Multi-Ethnic Placement Act/Interethnic Placement Act (1994-1996) is a federal law that was designed to eliminate racial/ethnic disparities in the child welfare system by eliminating “race matching” practices. The law was intended to allow transracial adoption, while encouraging same-race participation and family reunification.

**Freundlich, M., Morris, L., & Hernandez, C. Kinship care: Meeting the needs of children and families of color. Retrieved from**  
<http://www.racemattersconsortium.org/docs/whopaper5.pdf>

The Race Matters Consortium supports the use of kinship care, both informal and formal, to support the needs of children and families. Five processes are recommended for ensuring kinship care works in the best interest of the children and families. Recommendations are also made regarding the creation and implementation of policies to support services of kinship care and kinship families.

**Hill, R.B. Disproportionality of minorities in child welfare: Synthesis of research findings. Retrieved from**  
<http://www.racemattersconsortium.org/docs/whopaper4.pdf>

The article portrays the impact of welfare policies, mental health policies and juvenile justice on child welfare. Additionally, the article presents disproportionality research findings, implications for future research, and implications for policies to lower disproportionality rate.

**Hill, R.B. (2004). Overrepresentation of children of color in foster care in 2000.**  
*Race Matters Consortium, Children and Family Research Center.* Retrieved  
from <http://www.racemattersconsortium.org/docs/whopaper6.pdf>

Nationally, African Americans and Native Americans are overrepresented in foster care, while Latinos and Non-Latino Whites were underrepresented. Asian and Pacific Islanders were grossly underrepresented. Indiana was one of the states to follow this trend. Ratings were based on the results of the 2000 Census.

**Disproportionality: What are overrepresentation, disproportionality and disparity in Child Welfare?** *Race Matters Consortium, Children and Family Research Center.* Retrieved from <http://www.racemattersconsortium.org/dispro.htm>

This study defines the common operational terms used to research overrepresentation and disproportionality in the child welfare system. Overrepresentation refers to a difference in how children are represented in the general population and how they are represented in the child welfare system. For example, African Americans make up only 15% of the general population of children ages 13-12, but they make up 40% of the foster care population of the same age group. Disproportionality occurs when a particular racial/ethnic group is represented at either a higher or lower rate than other racial/ethnic groups.

**History.** *Race Matters Consortium, Children and Family Research Center.* Retrieved from <http://www.racemattersconsortium.org/whohistory.htm>

The Race Matters Consortium began in January of 2001 as a two-day forum discussing the research findings on the obvious overrepresentation of African Americans in the child welfare system. Later, the group combined with Casey Family Programs (CFP). Consortium members have created three work groups: social marketing, policy, and research. These committees develop documents to expand the discussion. Consortium members also participate in efforts to educate the public and change policy.

### **Juvenile Justice:**

**Bell, J. (2005). A solvable problem: Reducing the disproportionality of youths of color in juvenile detention facilities.** *Corrections Today*, 67(5), 80-83. (Available through <http://www.inspire.net>)

Bell addresses the problem of and solution to disproportionality of youth of many races who are in juvenile detention in the U.S. The following are strategies suggested by Bell to combat disproportionate minority confinement: establish a baseline, target data collection, develop community profile, create system flow chart, use risk assessment instrument – the front door and analyze special detention cases.

**Clouser, M. (1994). Reducing minority youth over-representation. *Pennsylvania Progress*, 1, 1-6. Retrieved from**

**<http://www.pccd.state.pa.us/pccd/LIB/pccd/pubs/progress/sept94.pdf>**

The Juvenile Justice Achievements of the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency published this article as an example to other states. The article discusses the success of the Coalition Model and the various programs initiated in order to reduce minority youth in the various systems. In addition the article provides history of overrepresentation in Pennsylvania and highlights future efforts to better achieve the goal.

**Hoytt, E.H., Schiraldi, V., Smith, B.V., & Ziedenberg, J. (2002). *Reducing racial disparities in juvenile detention*. Baltimore, MD: The Annie E. Casey Foundation. Retrieved from**

**[http://www.aecf.org/publications/data/8\\_reducing.pdf](http://www.aecf.org/publications/data/8_reducing.pdf)**

The Annie E. Casey Foundation offers a program titled Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative, which produces innovative policies and practices leading to the understanding and implementation of juvenile detention reform. Thirteen publications detail specific detention reform strategies, learned lessons and technical assistance.

**Hsia, H. (2004). *A disproportionate minority contact (DMC) chronology 1988 to 2004*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, State Relations and Assistance Division. Retrieved from <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/dmc/about/chronology.html>**

The article gives an in-depth review of the progress made towards addressing DMC. The timeline includes strategies, initiatives, creation of manuals, publications of research summaries, and other profound progress made.

**Hsia, H.M., Bridges, G.S., & McHale, R. (2004). *Disproportionate Minority Confinement 2002 Update*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Retrieved from <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/201240.pdf>**

Illustration of intervention initiative developments and resolution barriers to disproportionate minority confinement (DMC) at the national, state and local levels, and the implications for broadening the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act to include DMC. At the state level, the authors rate state compliance on DMC core requirements.

**Snyder, H.N. & Sickmund, M. (1999). *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1999 National report*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Retrieved from <http://www.ncjrs.org/html/ojjdp/nationalreport99/toc.html>**

Provides fact sheets state by state of disproportionality minority confinement. The site provides a statistical comparison of minority youth vs. non-minority youth in residential placements, detention placements, public commitment facilities, and within the court systems.

**Krisberg, B., Barry, G., & Sharrock, E. (2004). *Reforming juvenile justice through comprehensive community planning*. Oakland, CA: National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Retrieved from [http://www.nccd-crc.org/nccd/pubs/ccp\\_youthviolence.pdf](http://www.nccd-crc.org/nccd/pubs/ccp_youthviolence.pdf)**

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency and the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention integrated a prevention component with a system of graduated sanctions to develop a Comprehensive Strategy for Reducing Youth Violence. This strategy is modifiable to individual communities. For communities implementing the Comprehensive Strategy, NCCD is available to provide personnel training and technical assistance to communities implementing the model.

**Pope, C.E., & Snyder, H.N. (2003). Race as a factor in juvenile arrests. *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Retrieved from <http://www.ncjrs.gov/html/ojjdp/189180/contents.html>**

Examined racial bias in juvenile police arrests for violent crimes using statistics from the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System to compare arrest probabilities of white and nonwhite juveniles for violent crimes. According to Pope et al. (2003), the offender's race does not affect police decision-making to detain juveniles for violent crimes.

**Pope, C., Lovell, R., & Hsia, H. (2002). Disproportionate minority confinement: a review of the research literature from 1989 through 2001. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Retrieved from [http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/dmc/pdf/dmc89\\_01.pdf](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/dmc/pdf/dmc89_01.pdf)**

The research literature explores direct, indirect, and mixed race effects over the past three decades in relation to the degree of problem complexities. The research also identifies gaps and solutions/ideas to encourage research efforts to address the targeted gaps. It reviews various approaches, analysis, and provides further research guidelines.

**Wiebush, R. Freitag, R., & Baird, C. (2001). Preventing delinquency through improved child protection services. *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Retrieved from <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/187759.pdf>**

Describes the link between childhood maltreatment and juvenile and adult offending behavior, and details the role of child protective services' prevention efforts on delinquency prevention and intervention.

**Articles without free access to full-text online:**

**Child Welfare League of America. (2002). *The impact of AFSA on children and families of color*. CWLA: Washington, D.C.**

Proceedings of a forum are the basis of the monograph report. In order to assess the impact of the Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA) on children and families of color the forum allowed practitioners the opportunity to discuss concerns and effects of the ASFA. The forum represented four working groups: kinship care, adoption, youth in care, and front-loading services. Areas of discussion noted in the report emphasizing ASFA are policy, practice, and recommendations.

**Church, W.T., Gross, E.R., & Baldwin, J. (2005). *Maybe ignorance is not always bliss: The disparate treatment of Hispanics within the child welfare system*. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 27(12), 1279-1292.**

The purpose of the study was to explore how child welfare practices with Hispanic children are different from those applied with White non-Hispanic children. Findings demonstrate that although cases reported for abuse/neglect are relatively proportionate between Hispanic and White non-Hispanic children, substantiated cases are more likely to occur with Hispanic children. These children are more likely to be placed out of the home more quickly and for longer periods of time than their White non-Hispanic counterparts. The current study demonstrates the need for increased cultural awareness among Child Welfare professionals, especially in terms of assessment and case decision making, and the need for the development of culturally sensitive training modules for CPS and case management personnel.

**Cohen, N. (2000). *Child welfare: A multicultural focus 2<sup>nd</sup> ed*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.**

The book includes information of cultural awareness and supports findings that conclude that minority children and adolescents are the fastest growing segment of youth population but literature teaching child welfare workers of their cultural norms is non-existent. With inadequate preparation provided to child welfare workers it is evident that minorities are mistreated and experience various forms of oppression.

**Derezotes, D.M., Poertner, J., & Testa, M.F. (2005). *The overrepresentation of African American children in the system: Race matters in child welfare*. Washington, D.C.: Child Welfare League of America.**

Although African Americans constituted 15% of the child population of the United States in 1999, they accounted for 45% of the children in substitute care. In contrast, white children, who constituted 60% of the U.S. population, accounted for only 36% of the children in out-of-home care. In addition, several studies show that children of different ethnic or racial backgrounds receive dissimilar treatment by the child welfare system, but little is known about the appropriateness of the treatment. This compilation of papers critically examines child welfare policy and practice, the cause of child maltreatment, and how each affects the disproportionate representation of African American children in the system.

**Jones, et al. (1997). Social class, ethnicity, and child welfare. *Journal of Multicultural Social Work*, 6(3/4), 123.**

“Minority group and poor children are overrepresented in the child welfare system. Interpretations of the reasons for this overrepresentation are entangled by issues of race and class. This paper attempts to disentangle those relationships by analyzing the relationship between race and class in child welfare. The reasons for minority overrepresentation in the child protective system are identified. The implications for overrepresentation for practice and policy are discussed” (abstract).

**Lau, A.S. (2003). Race/Ethnicity and rates of self-reported maltreatment among high-risk youth in public sectors of care. *Child Maltreatment*, 8(3), 183-94.**

“Examines rates of youth-reported maltreatment history and the association between youth-reported maltreatment and foster care history across four racial/ethnic groups in a public system of care. Factor associated with maltreatment history among African Americans; Evidence of the impact of race on the likelihood of maltreatment; Need to examine competing explanations for racial/ethnic disparities” (abstract).

**Pecora, P. J., Whittaker, J. K., Maluccio, A. N., & Barth, R. P. (2000). *The child welfare challenge: Policy, practice, and research* (2nd ed.). New York: Aldine De Gruyter, Inc.**

The reference provides substantial evidence that minority children enter the child welfare system at a greater risk to experience poorer outcomes than their white counterparts. The text discusses studies conducted in California, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, New York and Texas in regards to the percentage of African-American children entering the foster care system. Text also compares and contrasts how some states vary in disproportionate representation of minority groups based on states population of children of color. Information illustrating an increase in recognition of needs and risks articulates how policy can be influenced, and identifies the importance of incorporating minority families and communities into programs, practice, and training staff. Nonetheless text also includes a diversity competence outline which illustrates how to acknowledge, appreciate, and embrace values, beliefs, and cultural practices of clients.

**Sagatun-Edwards, I., & Saylor, C. (2000). Drug-exposed infant cases in juvenile court: risk factors and court outcomes. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 24(7), 925-937.**

“The purpose of this study was to determine which factors were significantly associated with court outcomes for drug exposed infants in dependency court.” “Mothers' behavior was more important for court outcomes than ethnicity, past referrals, and criminal record. It is therefore imperative that mothers are motivated to successfully comply with court orders by offering culturally appropriate services and facilitating attendance at court hearings” (abstract).

**Schuck, A.M. (2005). Explaining Black-White disparity in maltreatment: Poverty, female-headed families and urbanization. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 67(3), 543-551.**

Data collected from Florida counties from 1998 to 2001 and the 2000 census show variation in maltreatment between race and socioeconomic status. While maltreatment rates maybe contributed to race and socioeconomic status, these two factors do not explain all the differences, and more studies are needed to confirm the other factors. “Increasing programs that focus on reducing poverty among female-headed Black families and the exposure of Black families to concentrated poverty should decrease some of the overrepresentation of Black children in the child welfare system” (abstract).

#### **Organizations who publish papers on child welfare and juvenile justice**

- Child Welfare League of America, <http://www.cwla.org/>
- National Clearing House on Child Abuse and Neglect Information, <http://nccanch.acf.hhs.gov/>
- The Annie E. Casey Foundation, <http://www.aecf.org>
- The Children’s Research Center, [http://www.nccd-crc.org/crc/c\\_index\\_main.html](http://www.nccd-crc.org/crc/c_index_main.html)
- The Consortium on Race, Gender and Ethnicity, <http://www.crge.umd.edu/index.html>
- The National Council on Crime and Delinquency, [http://www.nccd-crc.org/nccd/n\\_index\\_main.html](http://www.nccd-crc.org/nccd/n_index_main.html)
- The Race Matters Consortium, <http://www.racemattersconsortium.org/>
- Westat, <http://www.westat.com>

#### **Websites for other annotated bibliographies on disproportionality:**

- Annotated bibliography: Racial disparities in the criminal justice system, [http://www.soros.org/initiatives/justice/articles\\_publications/publications/racialdisparities\\_bibliography\\_20030101/racialdisparitiesbib.pdf](http://www.soros.org/initiatives/justice/articles_publications/publications/racialdisparities_bibliography_20030101/racialdisparitiesbib.pdf)

#### **Sources of Data:**

##### **Child Welfare:**

Remondet Wall, J. & Minnich, Heike. (2004). IARCCA outcome project for Indiana: Special report II; An analysis of variables related to outcome at discharge and follow-up in residential care, transitional living, foster care and home-based programs. IARCCA Institute for Excellence, Inc.

Indiana Department of Child Services. (2005). Demographic Trends Report, SFY 2004. Indianapolis, IN. Retrieved 10/6/05 from <http://www.in.gov/dcs/pdf/forms/demtrendsreports2004.pdf>

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2002). Indiana child and families services review. Administration for Children and Families: Washington, D.C. Retrieved 10/6/05 from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/cwrp/staterpt/>

## **Juvenile Justice:**

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. (n.d.). Statistical Briefing Book: Data Analysis Tools. Retrieved from <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/dat.html>

**Easy Access to Juvenile Populations** (1990-2003) provides access to 14 years of National, State, and County level population data detailed by age, sex, race, and Hispanic ethnicity. Users can view population profiles for a single jurisdiction or create State Comparison or County Comparison tables. Resulting tables can be saved and imported into spreadsheet software.

**Easy Access to the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Reports** (1980-2000) lets users access nearly two decades of data on homicide victims and known homicide offenders, including information on the age, sex, and race of both victims and offenders, the victim-offender relationship, and the type of weapon used. Resulting tables can be saved and imported into spreadsheet software for further analysis. Users can also view multi-year State homicide profiles.

**Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics** (1994-2002) provides access to National, State, and County level arrest statistics. Users can choose between displays of arrests and arrest rates for juveniles (persons under age 18), adults, or all ages combined. Displays present arrest statistics in 29 detailed offense categories. Resulting tables can be saved and imported into spreadsheet software for further analysis.

**Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics** (1985-2002) lets users access data on juvenile court processing of more than 27 million delinquency cases, including information on the age, sex, and race of juveniles involved, the use of detention, adjudication and disposition. Resulting tables can be saved and imported into spreadsheet software for further analysis.

**Easy Access to State and County Juvenile Court Case Counts** (1997-2000) gives users quick access to the State and county juvenile court case counts for delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases.

**Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement Databook** (1997-2001) contains a large set of pre-defined tables detailing the characteristics of juvenile offenders in custody (age, sex, race/ethnicity, offense, type of facility, and placement status). Users can view custody population profiles for a single jurisdiction or State Comparison tables. Resulting tables can be saved and imported into spreadsheet software for further analysis. The Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement data are collected only in odd-numbered years. This application, however, is periodically modified or expanded.

## **Downloadable Spreadsheets**

- **Juvenile Arrest Rates by Offense, Sex, and Race (1980-2003)**
- **Delinquency Case Rates by Offense, Sex, and Race (1985-2002)**

Division of State Court Administration, Indiana Supreme Court. (n.d.). Court Management and Statistics. Retrieved 10/7/05 from <http://www.in.gov/judiciary/admin/courtmgmt/>

- Trial Court Statistics
- Weighted Caseload Information